

Bots in Horses.

EVERY horse that has had a run to pasture during the summer months, and generally horses that are used for farm work, are affected more or less by the worm. The ova, or eggs of the bot, is deposited during the month of August on the legs and sides of the horse by the female gad-fly, the appearance of which is familiar to every farmer. The egg is made to adhere to the hair by means of a glutinous liquor secreted with it. These flies deposit large numbers of these eggs on the horse's legs and sides, which the horse takes into his stomach by means of licking or biting himself.

At the first hatching of the egg a small, active worm is produced, long in proportion to its thickness, but as its growth advances, it becomes proportionately thicker and broader and beset with bristles. These insects are found hanging in clusters to the white cuticular lining of the stomach, and maintain their hold by means of two hooks or claws.

When removed from the stomach by means of the fingers, by a sudden jerk so as not to injure them, they will, if fresh and healthy, attach themselves to any membrane, and even to the skin of the hand. These bots retain their hold to the stomach during the autumn and winter and arrive at their full growth during the next spring and summer, when they are ejected from the stomach and pass from the bowels; after which they assume the chrysalis form and develop into a full-fledged gad, which in turn commences the propagation of its species, which in turn must pass through the same period of incubation as its progenitors.

It is a common phrase among a certain class of so-called horse doctors when a horse is attacked suddenly, lies down and gets up quickly, and looks at his sides and in other ways evinces pain, to say "the bot has got the horse." It may be true that he has bots. A few or many of these insects in the stomach is of no consequence whatever, so far as their having anything to do in producing the attack referred to. In acute attack of colic or inflammation of the bowels, the horse is often lost by ignorant persons pouring down his throat the most absurd preparations for the purpose of killing the bots. It is the opinion of the author of this article that no horse ever died from the effects of bots.

Many so-called horse doctors have opened horses after death and found that the bots had eaten entirely through the coats of the stomach, and in their ignorance they did not observe that these insects had accomplished their work after death, and were still alive, notwithstanding the active measures taken by the bot doctor for their destruction.

Uninformed persons are always desirous to possess some medicine which will destroy bots; they wonder that science lacks invention sufficient to compound such an agent.

We copy the result of a number of experiments with bots three-fourths grown:

"When immersed in rum they live twenty-five hours; in decoction of tobacco, eleven hours; strong oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid), two hours eighteen minutes; were immersed without apparent injury in spirits of camphor ten hours; in fish oil they lived forty-nine hours; tincture of aloes, ten hours; wine ten hours; solution of indigo, ten hours. A number of small bots, with one that was full-grown, were immersed in a strong solution of corrosive sublimate, one of the most powerful poisons. The small ones died in one hour, but the full-grown one was taken out of the solution six hours after its immersion, apparently unharmed. They will live for several hours immersed in spirits of turpentine or alcohol, and a short time in nitric and muriatic acid.

It will be seen from the above that no medicine can be given which will effect the bot that will not also destroy the coating of the stomach and injure or kill the horse.

The veterinary surgeon can not tell the symptoms of bots from colic. In fact ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that are lost by treating for bots might be saved if treated for colic or inflammation of the bowels.

Dr. Wm. Somerville has the following to say with regard to the treatment of bots: "Should the bot doctor fail in restoring his patient the excuse is generally that he was too late in administering the never-failing dose, and the worms had got through the stomach before the drench had time to arrest their progress. The usual remedies given to kill bots are mackerel brine, hair of the tail cut fine and mixed with oil or milk, the entrails of chickens chopped and poured down, to bleed the mouth and allow the horse to swallow the blood. There is something cunning in administering these remedies; for instance, the doctor says he intended choking the bot with finely prepared hair, and as the bot is intent, during the attacks of eating into the stomach, after blood, the entrails are given as a bait or trap to entice the animal to let go his deadly hold. I would advise the owners of horses not to trouble themselves on account of the bot; they are harmless, no matter how many may inhabit the stomach of their horses. Let them alone and they will pass off in the spring as described, but if you attempt to dispossess them you will find your work a failure. When your horse is attacked with either flatulent or spasmodic colic, or inflammation of the bowels, pursue some sensible and do not give yourself any uneasiness about bots. Horses very frequently suffer from worms, which will produce a rough, staring coat, poor condition, debility and languor. When such is the case support the animal with good, nourishing food, and if necessary a course of tonics, such as iron, gentian, quinine, etc. Horses that are affected with worm will show the symptoms more plainly during the fall or spring of the year, as the system undergoes a change at that time, and is more subject to the debilitating effects of these pests.—A Veterinary Surgeon in Burlington Hawk-Eye.

A TELEPHONE company has been incorporated in New York to establish communication between the different cities of that State.

FARM AND HOME.

Snow and frost are good fertilizers.
Put into a tin or porcelain saucepan a pound of white sugar and a tablespoonful of water. Stir over a slow fire until of a clear, dark brown color. Great care must be taken not to let it burn. Add a teaspoonful of water and a teaspoonful of salt. Boil three or four minutes, cool, strain and put away in close-corked bottles. This innocent coloring substance greatly improves the appearance of soups or gravies, giving to them a rich amber color.

NOODLES FOR SOUP.—Two eggs, slightly beaten, a tablespoonful of water, half a teaspoonful of salt and flour to make a stiff dough. Work it well ten minutes, adding flour as necessary. When pliable, cut off a small part, roll very thin, dust over flour, begin at one side and roll into a tight roll. With a sharp knife, cut into thin slices. Make two horns before using them, that they may dry. Add to the soup twenty minutes before serving.

BOILED ICING.—One pound of best white sugar, just moistened with water; strain when nearly done, put it back, and boil till it drops from the spoon; have ready beforehand the white of one egg, well beaten, into which pour the sugar, stirring quickly; add lemon juice or citric acid, just a little at a time, to whiten and prevent it from turning back to sugar. You may flavor with rose-water. Have the citric acid ready, dissolved in a little water in a wineglass. This icing must be stirred long and constantly by a strong hand.

CHLORIDE OF LIME FOR TREES.—*Le Cultivateur*, a French journal, says that if chloride of lime be spread on the soil or near plants, insects and vermin will not be found near them, and adds: "By its means plants will easily be protected from insect plagues by simply brushing over their stems with a solution of it. It has often been noticed that a patch of land which has been treated in this way remains religiously respected by grubs, while the unprotected beds around are literally devastated. Fruit trees may be guarded from the attacks of grubs by attaching to their trunks pieces of tow smeared with a mixture of hog's lard, and ants and grubs already in possession will rapidly vacate their position. Butterflies, again, will avoid all plants whose leaves have been sprinkled over with lime water."

ROLL JELLY-CAKE.—One cup of white sugar, half a teaspoonful of sweet milk, two eggs, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-fourth teaspoonful saleratus, a pinch of salt. This will make two cakes in a square tin. Have the oven ready, put the cakes in, and while they are baking get a cloth and the jelly ready for the table. As soon as they are baked, take them out, and turn them one at a time on the cloth, and lay them where they will cool. Handle them carefully or they may fall. Cut them in slices with a sharp knife. This will be as nice jelly-cake as you will want to eat, and will not taste of eggs. You can flavor them with anything you like, if you choose to do so. You can also bake one cake at a time; it will not hurt the mixture to stand.

HORSES' HOOF.—Farmers complain very generally of the brittleness of their horses' hoofs. A neighbor was so complaining to me recently and asked the cause. On examining the hind feet, which were most complained of, I found the sole granular and soft, so that it could easily be picked to pieces with a knife. The soles were filled with dung and saturated with its moisture. This constant steeping in alkaline moisture deprives the horn of its natural oil or fat and dissolves the gelatine. The hoofs then, and the rest, and sole are tender and weak to hold a nail. This is the cause of much of the trouble complained of. The remedy is obvious; but while the cause must always exist to some extent, the evil may be mitigated greatly by attention to the feet. Occasional washing with warm water and greasing with castor-oil, whale-oil, neat-foot-oil, or glycerine, which do not dry readily, will act as a preventive. Littering the rear of the stall with sand or dry earth, and providing a drain to carry off the liquid, will also help very much.

Public Water Supply and a Sewer System.

A VERY good point is made by the *Sanitary Engineer* in its last issue regarding the dangerous condition in which those towns are placed which have public water supply, but no sewers. Bad as is the state of a thickly settled district in which the ground is honey-combed with vaults and cesspools, the earth pollution is comparatively circumscribed and trifling until the vast increase of liquid waste occasioned by the general use of aqueduct water comes to dilute the foul household matters, and give them power to penetrate far into the earth. No principle of sanitary engineering is better established than the rule that unless a sewer system soon follows the introduction of water service in a town, a marked deterioration in the healthfulness of that town is sure to result, manifested not alone by the increase of the strictly zymotic diseases, but also in malarial affections, which depend perhaps as much upon the dampness, caused by the saturation of the soil, as on the character of the saturating liquid. In several of the more intelligent communities this subject is now exciting much attention, but the cost of a sewer system, added to the "water debt" with which the towns are already saddled, is so great as to deter all but the most energetic of the citizen. This cost might, however, seem to us, be brought within comparatively moderate limits by the adoption of the system carried out with such signal economy and success in Memphis by Colonel Waring, of collecting house-wastes only in a network of small pipes, leaving surface waters, which form the great bulk of the contents of ordinary sewers, to be disposed of in open gutters or otherwise, as circumstances might indicate. The collection and disposal of house-drainage only would be a simple problem, easily and cheaply solved in a way which could secure a community at once from filth or malaria poison, if it were not attempted to carry off the rainfall also in the same conduits.—*American Architect*.

Kid gloves are now worn to come up and completely cover the elbow.

Jefferson's Republican Simplicity.

A WRITER on "Historic Washington" in the *Washington Star* recalls the following customs of earlier days at the capital: "With the introduction of the purely republican ideas of Thomas Jefferson, when he rose from the office of Vice-President to that of President, the pomp of the 'court' came to an end. He abolished at once the weekly levees. Fashionable society rallied, but the great Republican was inflexible—the levees were not restored. As to dinners, he preserved the old Virginia style of free and easy hospitality. He kept at the Presidential mansion about eleven colored servants and a French cook, a French steward, and an Irish coachman. His bill in the Georgetown market averaged \$5 a day for the use of his table. The President's 'mansion' was converted into a general rendezvous and free club. No etiquette was required or observed at these dinners beyond the forms of ordinary good breeding. The whole mode of procedure was unceremonious. The second rule of Republican etiquette was this: 'When brought together in society all are perfectly equal, whether foreign or domestic, titled or untitled, in or out of office.' He further ordered 'that to maintain the principle of equality, or *pele mele*, and to prevent the growth of precedence out of courtesy, the members of the executive will practice at their own houses, and recommend an adherence to, the usages of the country, of gentlemen in mass giving precedence to ladies in mass in passing from one apartment to another.'"

"The ladies of Washington regarded the abolition of the levees by Jefferson as an invasion of their vested rights and put their pretty heads together to consult what they were going to do about it. The result of their deliberations was coercive, and they determined to apply it upon Mr. Jefferson. So on the usual day for holding the levees they took possession of the White House in force. The President was taking his usual horseback ride. On his return he was told the circumstances. He entered the room where the fair invaders were assembled, booted, spurred and dusty, and received them in the most courteous and graceful manner, but the levees were ended, nevertheless.

"Mr. Merry, the English Minister of this time, was a fanatic on the subject of etiquette. He was thoroughly outraged and indignant at the manner of his reception by President Jackson. He wrote as follows to Josiah Quincy '41, in an official costume, found myself, the hour he had himself appointed, introduced to a man as President of the United States not merely in an undress, but actually standing in slippers down at the heels, and both pantaloons, cravat and under-clothes indicative of an utter slovenliness and indifference to appearances.'"

—While the unrecognized religious orders in France have been dispersed, the recognized ones are threatened with the loss of all their privileges. Bills now pending in the Chamber propose to oust them from sites or buildings belonging to the State, and to abolish their exemption from direct taxes. A circular has also been issued by the taxing departments giving instructions that convents or monasteries carrying on any kind of labor shall henceforth be subject to trade licenses, no matter though the receipts be appropriated to charitable objects.

—If you don't try you can't tell what you can't do. James Davison, of Alabama, had this in mind when he wagered that he could drink a quart of whisky. Mr. Davison is no more, while whisky still lives.

—Nevada allows no nonsense with its game laws. A party of seven men who went fishing in Pyramid Lake had to pay fines amounting to \$4,000. They considered the game not worth the candle.

—Augustus Wernet, a prominent citizen of Canton, O., jumped out of bed the other morning and sprained his ankle. The wounded member caused lockjaw and death followed quickly.

—Owing to the prevalence of the epizootic at Minneapolis, the mill company are employing a large number of oxen to haul away the wood and timber from the mills.

—If a madman bitten be by a bitten madman, Better had that bitten been Bitten than the man, I ween.

—An old printer who played his first game of ten-pins and knocked them all down, said: "Pi'd, by jingo!"

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 30, 1898.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	\$10 25 @ 12 00
COTTON—Middling.....	11 1/4 @ 11 3/4
FLOUR—Good to Choice.....	4 75 @ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 11 1/2 @ 1 12 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	55 @ 57
OATS—Western Mixed.....	41 1/4 @ 43
PORK—Standard Mess.....	12 30 @ 12 75
ST. LOUIS.	
COTTON—Middling.....	11 1/4 @ 11 3/4
BEEVES—Choice.....	4 75 @ 5 25
Fair to Good.....	4 25 @ 4 75
Native Cows.....	3 50 @ 3 75
Texas Steers.....	2 75 @ 3 15
HOGS—Common to Select.....	4 40 @ 4 75
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....	3 50 @ 3 80
FLOUR—XX to Choice.....	4 35 @ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Winter.....	98 1/4 @ 98 3/4
CORN—No. 2 Mixed.....	37 1/4 @ 37 3/4
OATS—No. 2.....	29 1/2 @ 30
RYE—No. 2.....	51 @ 51 1/2
TOBACCO—Dark Leaf.....	3 75 @ 4 00
Medium Dark Leaf.....	6 00 @ 7 00
BUTTER—Choice Timothy.....	15 50 @ 16 00
EGGS—Choice.....	22 @ 24
PORK—Standard Mess.....	12 60 @ 13 00
LARD—Clear Rib.....	97 @ 97 1/2
Wool—Prime Steam.....	68 @ 69 1/2
Unwashed.....	44 @ 46
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	4 50 @ 5 00
Native Cows.....	3 75 @ 4 00
HOGS—Sales at.....	4 50 @ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2.....	94 1/2 @ 95
CORN—No. 2.....	36 @ 36 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	29 @ 30 1/2
RYE.....	82 @ 83
PORK—No. 2 Mess.....	12 00 @ 12 60
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	4 50 @ 5 00
Native Cows.....	3 75 @ 4 00
HOGS—Sales at.....	4 50 @ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2.....	94 1/2 @ 95
CORN—No. 2.....	36 @ 36 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	29 @ 30 1/2
RYE.....	82 @ 83
PORK—No. 2 Mess.....	12 00 @ 12 60
NEW ORLEANS.	
FLOUR—High Grade.....	4 75 @ 5 25 1/2
CORN—White.....	42 @ 43 1/2
OATS—Choice.....	45 @ 47
HAY—Choice.....	22 @ 24 00
PORK—Mess.....	13 00 @ 13 75
BACON—Clear Rib.....	68 @ 68 1/2
COTTON—Middling.....	11 1/4 @ 11 3/4

—Dr. Chalmers said, just before his marriage: "Dismissing all anticipations of heaven upon earth, may I betake myself soberly and determinedly to the duties of the married state." Whitfield informed his fiancée that he was free from the giddy passion that the world calls love. Racine married because his confessor advised it, telling the poet that by that means he might overcome his unfortunate propensity for making verses.

—The "Cardiff Giant" is dead, or at least he has gone out of business, but his place is filled by a stone baby, which the gullible public will soon be paying its shakels to see. This new monstrosity hails from New Philadelphia, O., and it is asserted most positively in regard to it that its flesh was as hard as stone during its life, which lasted one year.

[Des Moines Iowa State Register.]

A representative man's opinion on other than political matters, is often of great use to his constituency. The Hon. S. H. Yoder, of Globe Mills, Pa., has thus recorded his opinion on a subject of popular interest. I have been selling St. Jacobs Oil for the last year. I have never heard a person speak of it, except as a splendid medicine, and as the great specific for rheumatic affections, whether inflammatory, acute or chronic, swellings, sores, sprains, burns, wounds, etc. I sell more St. Jacobs Oil than of any other kind of liniment, and it gives universal satisfaction. I will always keep it on hand. The farmers say, that for man and beast, they find nothing to equal it.

"Can there be happiness where there is no love?" solemnly queries an author in a book on marriage! Not much happiness, perhaps, but if the girl is awfully rich there can be lots of fun.

[Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle.]

Dangers to Iron Workers.
Messrs. R. Estabrook & Sons, City Iron Foundry, Boston, Mass., speak on this point as follows: Two or three of our men were badly burnt in working. They were, however, immediately cured by using that valuable remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. All our men are highly pleased with it, and we shall always recommend it to those afflicted with pains or rheumatism.

The Omaha Weekly Bee.

Over fifteen thousand dollars in premiums given to the subscribers of the *Omaha Weekly Bee*. These premiums include one forty-acre farm; over \$4,000 in farm machinery and implements; \$3,000 worth of household goods, musical instruments and sewing machines; \$7,000 worth of watches, silverware, books, etc. The *Weekly Bee* is the best paper west of the Mississippi; contains more far Western news, including the Rocky Mountain Territories and Pacific slope, than any other paper in America. Sample copies, with full premium list, mailed free to any applicant. Address DAILY BEE, Omaha, Neb.

"It is said that sound moves 743 miles per hour, but we would like to wager our reputation that the sound of the dinner-horn travels at a rate fifteen times as fast to the boy hoeing in the corn-field.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

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Hon. Bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Examiner and Chronicle*.

WHAT is home without a majolica butter-dish and a gilt dado in the dining room?—*New Haven Register*.

Mrs. General Sherman
Says: "I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with rheumatism and in every instance it worked like magic." It will cure when everything else fails. Sold by all druggists. Write for 40-page pamphlet to R. K. Helphelstine, Druggist, Washington, D. C.

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